TOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH
HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER
POINT, OCEAN PORT and EATONTOWN.—The new sod
light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER Capt. John
Berden, ed. Pro free foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:
LEAVES NEW-YORK:
LEAVES N

ULY, 1855 -- OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. Parker, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown.) and Red Bank. Will run as follows from foot of Jayest. Pier N. R., first dock above the Eric Railroad Depot. Fare 374 certs.

Fare 375 cents.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Tuesday, July 16. 12 M.

Wednesday, July 16. 12 P. M.

Wednesday, July 16. 12 P. M.

Thursday July 11. 5 P. M.

Thursday July 12. 5 P. M.

Prickay, July 13. 7 P. M.

Saturday, July 14. 5 P. M.

Saturday, July 14. 5 P. M.

Saturday, July 14. 5 P. M.

Sunday, July 16. 6 A. M.

Monday, July 16. 6 A. M.

Monday, July 16. 6 A. M.

Tuesday, July 17. 7 A. M.

Tuesday, July 17. 7 A. M.

Tuesday, July 17. 4 P. M.

Tuesday, July 17. 7 A. M.

Tuesday, July 18. 6 P. M.

Saturday, July 18. 6 P. M.

Tuesday, July 18. 9 A. M.

Tuesday, July 18. 9 A. M.

Saturday, July 18. 9 A. M.

Tuesday, July 18. 9 A. M.

Saturday, July 18. 9 P. M.

Saturday, Ju

1855. -NYACK and HAVERSTRAW Pier daily, (except Sanday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Havers average at 54 A. M. and 5 P. M., landing each way at Permont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemercy) and Rockland Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. Blanch, and steamer ARROW, Capt. A. A. Lydacker.

1855. DAY BOAT for 1855.

at Nyack, Grawy Peint, West Point, Newburgh, Poughtsender, Rhineheck, Catchill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals erred on heard. The favorite steamer ABMENIA, Capt. R. 8. Cochran, is now making her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers en, every TUES-DAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. R. B.—A Haggage Master will accompany the Steamer cach way, to check Regaging free. For particulars, sugine at New-York and Frie Relivand Office Chemberget, what.

CPEAP FARE for ALBANY-Passage 25 cents, Egyths 25 cents, State-rooms 50 cents. The fast steamer HERO, Capt. Hancox, leaves north side of Robinson-at. Pler, in correction with New-York Central and Northern Rallroyde to Sarstors and Mutreal, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, 6 P. M.

LIVE O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE for FIVE OCLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE for HUDSON and INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steemers COLUMBIA and SIUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Hisrisconest. EVERY AFTERNOON (Sindays exceeded) at 5 o'clock, coenceting with stages from Kingston, Casakill, and Hudson and Bosien Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners Exercise, in the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the thorough the state of t

REGULAR DAY BOAT for ALBANY—Landing at YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHREEPSIE, CATSKILL and HUDSON.—The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. Poiherms, will commence for regular trips from NEW-YORK to ALBANY, WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1155; leaving Jayes, Pint. second pier above Chambers, etc., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, A. M. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY. A. M. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire

NEW ROUTE for GREENPORT and SAG HARBOB.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE. Capt. J. Post. Jr. will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for NGBTHPORT POR JEFF-RSON, STONY PROOK OR THE TOWN THE STONY PROOK OR THE STONY THURSDAY and SATURDAY at II A. M.; retorning will leave Sag Harber on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at J. A. M.; Greenport at 9 Orient Point 945, Stony Brouk and Pert Jeff-reen at 12 M., and Northport at 3 F.M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The spendid and superior steamer ME-TROPOLIS, Cast. Wm. Brown, leaves New York every TUES-DAY, THURSPAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and BAY STATE, Capt. Thomas G. Jewett, leaves Now-York every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 3. N. R. near the Battery. Both touching at Newport each way.

Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant and the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch, by an Express Freight Train.

by an Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON LOULDAR STATE LINE VIR STUNINGTON for first for the first form of s leaves Boston at 530 F.M. see steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed at and elegance. The officers are experienced and atter-

day and Friday. From Sew-York—Tuesday, Thurs-The YLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York—Tuesday, Thurs-The YLYMOUTH ROCK, from Stowngton—Monday, Wednesday and Jan and Saturday. From Stowngton—Monday, Wednesday and

day and Saturday. From Stomington, proceed immediately per Friday.

Passengers on arrival at Stomington, proceed immediately per Rallroad to Providence, Boston, Taunton and New-Heafford in the Express Mail train, reaching said places several hours in advance of those by other routes, and in simple time for all the early Morning Lines connecting North and East, Passengers who prefer it, remain on board the steamer, empoying a night's rest undisturbed, treasfasting if desired, and leaves Stomington in the 7 A. M. train, connecting at Trovidence with the 11 A. M. train for Boston, Taunton and New-Hedford.

Through tickets on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Nantucket, Holmee's Hole and Wood's Hole, via New-Bedford, connecting with the new steamer Eagle Wing.

A Baggage Master accompanies the Steamer and Train through seek way.

Fur passage, berths, state-rooms or freight, application may e made at pier No. 2 North River, or at the office, No. 10 Bat-

ONTARIO, SIMCOE and HURON RAIL-NTARIO, SIMCOE and HURON KAILROAD.—Great Route for the Summer Tourist to Mackinaw, Saut Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee,
Chicago and all parts on Lake Michigan. In connection with
the New-York and Eric or New-York Central Railroads via Oswage or Buffaco and Niegara Falls and Lake Outaria. Parties
of Pleasure and all persons en route to the above points, can
obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning the
route, by application at the Office si the Company, No. 287
Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-St., 10
CHAS, S. TAPPEN, General Agent.

A. BRUNKL, Esq., Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 7, 1855.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK-FOY New-Haven-7, 8 A. M.,
(Ex.,) 12.30, 3.29, (Ex. and Ac.) 4, (Ex.,) 4.30 P. M. For Bridgeport-7, 8 A. M., (Ex.,) 12.30, 3.20, (Ac. and Ex.,) 4, (Ex.,) 4.30 P. M. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport, and Westpert-7 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, 4.30 P. M. For Norwalk-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, (Ex. and Ac.,) 4, (Ex.,) 4.30, 3.15 P. M. For Darien and Greenwich-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, (Ex. and Ac.,) 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Stamford-7, 9, A. M., 12.30, 3.20, (Ex. and Ac.,) 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Cheeter and New-Rochello-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, 4.50, 5.15, 6.15 P. M. For Rycand Intermediate Stations-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.15 P. M. For Rycand Intermediate Stations-7, 9 A. M., (Ex.,) 4.70,

P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS—For Boston—8 A. M., (Ex.;) 4 P. M.,

(Ex.) For Hartford and Springfield—8, (Ex.;) 12.30, 4 P. M.,

(Ex.) For Connecticut River Rairroad to Montreal—8 A. M.,

(Ex.) For Canal Railroad—8 A. M., (Ex.) 12.30 P. M. For

New-London Railroad—6 A. M., 4 P. M. For Housatonic Rail
road—5 A. M.; 3.20 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—8 A. M.;

3.20 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—7, 9 A. M.;

4 P. M.

 P. M.
 TRAISS TO NEW-TORK—From New-Haven—5.30, 7, 9.35
 A. M.; 1.55, (Ex.) 4.30, 8.35
 P. M., (Ex.) From Bridgeport—6.10, 7.42, 10.18 A. M.; 2.52, (Ex.) 5.11, 9.52
 P. M., (Ex.) From Norwalk—6, 6.44, 8.15, 10.52
 A. M.; 4.58, (Ex.) 3.25, 5.45, 1.09
 P. M., (Ex.) From Fort Chester—5.39, 6.33, 725, 8.57, 11.30
 A. M.; 4.66, 6.27
 P. M. NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and

EW-IORK and ERIF RALEVOAD.—On sind
after MONDAY, July 2, 1835, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Fier, foot of Dunnest., as follows, vist
DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
MAIL, at 2:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. and intermediate
Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over might
at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chamborset) via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate Stations.
WAT PASSENGER, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otieville,
and intermediate Stations.

and informediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

mediate Stations
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS, every day, excepting Saturdays
at 6:30 P. M., for Duckirk and Buffalo and intermediate Sta

On SUNDAY, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 f. M.
On SUNDAY, two Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmica and
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmica and
Ningara Falls Ratirood, for Ningara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cinciunati,
Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class spiendid
steamers for all ports on Lake Eric.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.

—SPRING ARRANCEMENTS, commercing April 2, 1855.—Leave New-York for Easton, by steamers Red Jacket and Wvenning, from Filer No. 2, North River, at 8 A. M., I and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (way.) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Eliashethrown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st, at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. CAMPEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHIL-

ADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River.—Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning lines at 6 A. M., by seasubout JOHN POTTER to SOUTH AMBOY, thence by cars to way-places and Philadelphia. Fare \$2.25. Express lines 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to AMBOY, thence direct to Camden, by cars, through in five hours. Fare \$3. Way Account of the control of th

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-FORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GEN-ESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Befalo, Cerning and New-York, and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

ester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior com-fert afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desir-able between the shore-named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the New-York and Eric Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Duans-st., and No. 183 Broadway; sise in

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAIL LOAD LINE. The Articles of CHICAGO, 87. JOUR KANSAS, and all points West and South West, can obtain Through Ticken, and all information concerning routes, fare, i.e., either by KEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD, or NEW-YORK TENTRAL RAIL-ROAD, by application at the Company's Office, No. 189 Broadway, cor. Deyell.

NEW-YORK to MONTREAL. Ogdensburgh,
White Mountains, St. Johnsbury, and Burlagton, via
Northampton, Brattleboro', Bellows Falls, Rathad, Windsor,
White River, Wells River, Montgetler, St. a.m.as, and Rouse's
Point—Through tickets via the NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILEGAD. Beston Express Trains to Springfield, 2
A. M. and 4.P. M. Bagage checked through.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent—Office, Pler No. 25, Peck-slip.

VEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILADEL-PHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, vis JERSEY CITY,

--United States Mail said Express Lines: Leave New York 8 and
10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Through in four hours. Second
Class, 6.5 5 in the 10, 22 75 in 4, and 6 3 in 3 and 10 A. M. and 6
P. M. The New Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M.,
at 62, stopping as all ways-stations. Through Dickets sold for
Cincinnati (at 646) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, for, and a young baggage checked to Washington
in 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBUGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 74 A. M. and leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 74 A. M. and leaves Philadelphia at 17 A. M. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 17 P. M. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 17 P. M. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 17 P. M. The NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10 P. M. The NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10 P. M. The Pittsburgh at 10 P. M. The Pittsburgh with the Railroads to

hiladelphia at 10 P. M.

above lines connect at Pittsburgh with the Railroads to
run St. Louis, Mis., Aiton, Galeta, and Chicago III.,
ford, Lexington, and Louisville, Kyr., Terra Haute, MadiLa Fayette, and Irdianopolis, Ind. Cincinnati, Dayton,
rifield, Bellefontsite, Saudusky, Toledo, Cieveland, Cous, Zanezuije, Messillon, and Wooster, Ohio, also, with
team Parket-boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis,
sille and Cheighnati. Louisville and Cincinnati.

For further perticulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this City. Passengers will find that the shortest, most expeditions and comfortable route between the East and West.

Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned places in the West, or of

J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of Courliander. New York.

J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. 2. Astor House, New York.
THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-sta.
New-York, April 19, 1853.
Philadelphia.

rediable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
First Class.—Books, Shoes, Dry Goods, (in) 75c. per 100 lb.
boxes, Furs, Festhers, &c.

Second Class.—Books and Stationery, Dry
Goods, (in bales.) Hardware, Leather, 60c. per 100 lb.
Wook, &c.

THIRD Class.—Advils, Bearing, Bacon and 5c. per 100 lb.
Fork, (in bulks.) Hemp, &c.

Foreth Class.—Coffee, Fish, Beach and 40c. per 100 lb.
Forker, (Packed.) Lard and Lard Oil.—Coffee, per 100 lb.
In shipping Goods from any point cast of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "via Pennsylvania Radroad." All Goods consigned to the Assents of this Road at Philadelphia or Philadelphia, will be forwarded without detention.

Faright Agints.—Moses Fotier, Beston, J. L. Editor, New-York, E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia, Magraw & Koons, Baltimore, Geo. C. Franciscus, Philadelphia Magraw & Koons, Baltimore, Geo. C. Franciscus, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Landelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelph

Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Indians.

Sor furber particulars or bills of lading, apply to

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Fenn. Railroad Co.; or

C. B. ALLEN, No. 2 Astor House, New-York,

H. H. HOUSTON, General Fright Agent, Philadelphia,

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

Medical.

FOR THE PILES-DR. UPHAM'S ELECTU-

ARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing
cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for
consultation and solvies. No. 337 4th-st., 3d door from the flowcry between Bowery and Broadway.
CAUTION—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of
my Electuary which has recontly made its appearance in the
ty. The gennine has my signature on the outside wrapper,
written by me sith a pen. The counterfeit has a princed facsimile of my signature and is very easily distinguished from the
gennite. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but
absolutely injurious. Be particular therefore and see that you
get the gennine, which can be obtained at the propristor's office,
No. 387 4th st., 3d door from Bowery, between Bowery and
Broadway, and of C. V. Click incr & O., No. 3l Barchayet.

HAPRISON'S ELECTRIC PAIN SALVE IS

MARSH'S superior PAIN RELIEVER is the best family medicine known for the cure of Coids, Riemmatim, Burns, Cuts, Bowel Complaints, &c.; very numerous testimentials of its efficecy are received. Always on hand; for sale wholesale and retail at the Pick e and Press rec Warebones of J. McCOLLICK & Co., No. 23 Washington-et.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE Mr. KENNEDY, of Rexbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HUMOR from the worst Scropula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder bumor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Bostom.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of eryspelas.

Une or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the cars and blotches among the hair. Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly emptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of

One bottle will care scaly craptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of the unation.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of the unation.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure saitcheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is raken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed are wing on the pastures and along old stone-walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. It you have a humor, it has to start. There are no ifs nor side, hums nor ha's, about it, suffing some cases, but not yours. I pedded over a bound, it has contact the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the great est cures ever done in Mascachusetts. I gave it to children a vear old, to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-looking children, whose fiesh was soft and flabby, rectored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To home who are subject to a sick headache one bottle will silvays cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and disginess. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it, on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant eacomiums of it that ever man fastened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warrenet.

heard some of the most extravagant encommums of it that ever man listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 123 Warren-st., Roxlury, Mass. Trice Sl.

Wholesale Agents for New-York, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHARLES H. RING, No. 182 Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.; MARSH. ORVIS & Co., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., 175 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, C. samber-st.; WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin-st.; McKISSON, ROBBINS & Co., No. 145 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & Co., Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; and for sale at retail by all respectable Bruggists throughout the Union.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A 'I CINSUANCE of an order of the Strategate of the country of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BURNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. M Liberty-st, in the City of New-York on or before the eighteents only of Agaust next—Dated New-York, the twelfth day of February 1865. [f 13 law@mTu] JAMES BURNS, Administrator,

NIUFSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all per-ons having claims against ABRAHAM KOCH, late of the City f New York, deceased, to present the same with wouchers there-f, to the subscriber, at his residence. No. 47 Madesonet, in the ity of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.— axied New York, the 12th day of February, 1833. 113 law/m/Tu* SAMUEL KOCH, Administrator,

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County ANALE, of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having earns against JOHN ATTRIDUES, as of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. ISS Navasiest, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of September, hext.—Daved New-York, the 28th day of February, 1855.

FRANCES ATTRIDUE, Administratrix, m6 lawfurtu

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereive given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Rivangton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of July noxt.—Duted New-York the twenty-sixth day of Janury, 1850.

13 taylord. To.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, THE PECPI E of the STATE of NEW-TORK, by the Grace of God, Free and independ ant; To all persons invited in the Estate of THOMAS L. CLARK, lare of the City of New-York deceased, as creditors, legaces, next of kin, or otherwise; Send Greeting; You she each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surgate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York and there is a city of the Carlot of the Last Will and Testament of said of ceased. In testimony whereof we have excued the set of office of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot. Haggage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therete can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agout of the New-York and Eric Rullroad Eric Buildings or C. S. TAPPAN. Express Freight Agout, No. 133 Broadwely.

No trains on the Budalo. Cerating and New-York Railroad on Buddy.

J. A. REDFIELD, Supersistendent.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to ail persons having claims signated JAMES FOSTER, late of the City of New-York, decreased, to present the same with vunchers of the enterof to the subscriber, at the effice of JOHN McCAIIILL, Esq. No. 7 Nassaust, in the City of New-York, on or before the Suh day of October next.

Dated New-York, the 2d day of April, 1835.

EMELIA FOSTER, Executric.

JOHN FOSTER and Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Rodman B. Dawroo, Eq., Surrogate of the County of Kings; Norice is just now.

[Chicago Press, July 6.]

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims gainst JOHN H. DUNFHY, late of the City of Brooklyn, gainst JOHN H. DUNFHY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the effice of George shee, No. 63 Brooklyn, and the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January heat.—Dated, June 25, 1855. FLIZABETH DUNPHY { Administrators. GFORGE SHEA.

W. E. ROBINSON, Attly for Administrators. 193 lawfunTu

NOTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge of NOTICE Of APPERCATION for the discharge of the state of the first a tribe of the first pursuant to the provisions of the tribe of the first tille of the first tille of the first tille of the first tille of the first of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—DOMINICK LYNCH, an insolvent. Notice for published June 20, 1835. Creditors to appear before the Hor. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and Count of New York, at the Chambers of stid Court, in the City Hal of said City, on the seven-renth day of August, 1835, at the chock in the forescore. McCUNN & MONCRIEF, Attys. for Insolvent, je20 lawfwlu

Jeof lawford and Monther, Any Mallet, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH WEIL and
MAX WEIL against L.—
To the DEFENDANT—You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City-Hall in the City of New-York, at the City-Hall in the City of New-York, at the office No. I wallet, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this serious will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-one dollars with interest on twenty-one dollars from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Date I the June, 856.

EMERISON & PRICHARD, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of said Clerk on the Flat day of June, 1855.

EMERISON & PRICHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT-JOSEPH WEIL and MAX WEIL age, L. S. BERGEN, (2d enix)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the City and Courty of New York, at the City Hall

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of sai Clerk on the Flat day of June, 1855. EMERSON & PRICHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, e 26 lawfwTu

New-York Daily Tribune.

BLESSED MEMORIES. For The Tribune

For The Tribune.

We hunted berries by a batchling brook,
And odorous flowers from every sunny nook;
And stopped to laugh and hear the echo's mock
Ring from old woods and gloomy rifts of rock. We walked at noonday in a sheltered glade Where sun nor starlight ever broke the shade; Wishin the damp and gloom a bird-eping gushed, A streamlet through a rocky crevice rushed.

A mosning murmur through the pine trees swept, Within the caves the own in safety slept; The laurel's snowy pillars opened there And poured their poisons on the snaless air.

We paused to rest beneath a traiting vine That clambered darkly o'er a blasted pine; Above the rocks its sweeping curtains hung And o'er the stream in targied masses swang.

She had a great, proud wealth of golden hair That shope like moonlight in that scadowed air;
A large blue eye, that made me think of heaven
When not a cloud across its deep is driven. She sang: not as they sing with heedless lips, When keys are spring by rosy finger-tips; But that strange strain we only hear in dreams From voices tuned to more than mortal themes. She walks no more that narrow unsunned glade, Long, long ago she passed a denser snade; Ard when the oarkness fied and morning broke, She slept in death, and with the angels woke. JOSEPHA.

THE SEASON AND THE PROSPECTS OF GRAIN AND FRUIT.

THE CHANGE IN THE WEATHER,-The extreme heat of the first days of July began sensibly to abate on the Fourth, and so continued till Saturday, which was in great contrast with that day week. On the latter day the slightest articles of clothing were all that one cou'd bear; on the farmer, woolen pants, boots and thick coats were not at all oppressive; and the day closed with a gentle, cool rain. Sunday was clear and mild, with a smart breeze that rapidly evaporated the wet of the previous evening. This weather, although not quite warm enough for Indian corn, will not set it back, while for wheat and rye it is almost perfection-we cannot imagine a condition of the atmosphere better adapted to filling

out every sheath in the heads with full, plump berries. The weather too is favorable to fruit, and this City is is likely to be blessed with the greatest abundance it ever enjoyed of all kinds. Up to Saturday, July 7, strawberries were hawked through the street at 3 or cents a basket. The Red Antwerp rasuberries have been in market some days, but they are still very dear -say 37 or 50 cents a quart.

This kind of fruit will soon be very plenty, as the vines on all the plantations that we have seen are well loaded. We have noticed a few of the common black raspberry in market, selling in the little strawberry baskets at 8 cents each. These were from some distance south of this, as they are still green hereabouts. Ruspberries of all kinds will be abundant in a few days. We see that whortleberries of the early blue variety are beginning to come in, and understand the crop is generally good. Red carrants-not ripe ones-are plenty, and these and the abundance of half ripe cherries that are sold in the streets every day, will convince a great many willing believers that "fruit is very unhealthy." So it is when esten unripe or half decayed-not otherwise. In a few weeks we shail have another excellent fruit " as plenty as black-"ber les," for the vines are everywhere loaded with green berries. Of grapes we have a good promise, but as this fruit is tiable to so many easualties, we cannot yet speak with certainty, as we may of pe ches, plums, pears and apples, all of which will furnish an abundance of cheap, wholesome food for all classes six or eight weeks bence.

A continuance of clear dry weather will be the most favorable, but rains, unless very warm showers, followed by a scorebing-hot sun, will not injure the grain, either before or after it is cut. It is only the straw that is damaged by rain upon the harvested grain, unless it talls, as it does sometimes in England, so continuously that the berries vegetate. We never know this to affect the wheat extensively throughout the Western States but one year, that of 1836, when thousends of shocks and stocks, in the months of August and September, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were coated with green.

Our present state of weather is favorable to the growing potatoes, and we have never seen a fairer prospect for a great crop. A grower said to us a few days ago that he did not believe potatoes would be over 25 cents a bushel next Fall; added he, "I shall make more at that than I have some years at \$1,"

TALL OATS .- The Cincinnati Con mercial of July 7 seys it has in the office a bunch of oats from Delhi, six miles west of Cincinnati which is over six feet high, and is said to be an average of the whole field, and another bunch from Kenton County, Ky., full six

COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The last census shows that 6,007 white men, 8,241 white women, 2,167 colored men, and 2,250 colored women, adults, in New Jersey, cannot read or write, making an aggregate of 18,665. Of these, 12,787 are natives and 5,878 foreigners, which is about in the roatio of two natives to one foreigner who cannot read and write. At the taking of the census the population of New-Jersey was 489,319, of which number 23,810 were colored, 465,509 whites. The ratio of colored adults who cannot read and write to the whole colored population is one in every fire, the ratio of white adults who cannot read or write to the white population is one in every thirty-two. The ratio of adult white men who cannot read and write to the male population is one in every thirty-eight, while the ratio among the white females is one in every twenty-eight, which seems to indicate some foul play among the "lords" of New-Jersey toward the fair eex. The ratio among the colored males and females is about equal.

Taking the whole population the ratio of adults who cannot read and write is one in every twenty-six. The ratio of native Americans who cannot read and write is one in every thirty-two, (almost) and among

the foreign population the ratio is one in every ten. Frem this it will appear that the ratio of those who cannot read and write is one in every five of the colered, one in every ten of the foreign, and one in every

thirty-two of the native population. If we take Morris county, the northwestern part of which is full of minerals which are worked principally by Irich peo, le, we find almost half of the adults who cannot read and write are foreigners. In Essex, containing Newark, Elizabethtown, Bloomfield, &c., with extensive factories in which many foreigners are employed, there are eight kundred and twenty-two more to eign adults who cannot read and write than natives.

When the census was taken the immense mineral beds in Sussex county, among the finest in the country, were left undisturbed to a great degree, and then in that county there were 931 adult natives and 87 adult foreigners who could not read and write. An examination of that county now would no doubt show that eld Sussex has received with her foreign miners a large influx of abults who must make their "mark."

If we take some of the counties we find the following results: In Morris County the ratio of its adults who cannot read and write, is to its population one in every forty-eight; in Essex the ratio is one in every twenty-six; in Sussex the ratio is one in every twentythree; in Passaic it is one in every ten (almost); and in Cumberiand it is one in almost every six. In Somerset the ratio is one in every one hundred and eightynine. Somerset is the "banner county" for the fewness of its adult non-readers, and Cumberland must take the banner for the other extreme. Somerset is a rich agricultural county, with scarcely any mines or manufactories to draw large bodies of foreigners; and as for Cumberland, I suppose the phrases "the barrens," "the pines," go largely to account for the state of education there. Warren County, (also a beautiful farming region,) has the second best ratio in the State, that is, one in every sixty-one of her pop-

nlation who cannot read and write.

Those who are acquainted with the mineral districts of the State are aware of the fact, that the facilities of education are quite limited, partly in consequence of the straigh ened means of the masses, and partly from actual indifference to the subject. The regions which lie among the mountains of Passaic, Morris, Sussex and Hunterdon have districts where con mon schools are in a most deplorable situation. In many parts the land is owned by a few, some of those few are non-residents, and the masses of the people are poor, barely subsisting by days' lab.r. Some

of the districts are sparsely settled. It is plain enough that New-Jersey is not where she ought to be, and it is cheering to see signs of change. The Report of John H. Phillips, State Superintendent of Public Schoo's, was published not very long ago, and from this it would seem as if a change for the better is taking place. In this Report Mr. Phillips says: "The past year has been one of especial interest in "the history of education in New-Jersey, and I may unhesitatingly affirm that at no former period has so general an interest been exhibited on the subject. "The active zeal and interest manifested by the peo-" ple as well as the teachers in regard to schools, "Teachers' Institutes and other educational meetings, is alike remarkable, and indicates not only an increasing interest on the subject of Common School education, but what is better, a principle, fixed, general and earnest, has been begotten in the minds and settled in the hearts of the people that the work

is a good work, that it can and must be carried on." From the Report it appears that there are 190 townships, cities, towns, &c., 1,426 school districts, containing 168,031 children between the ages of five and eighteen years. Of these 105,040 have attended school some portion of the last year, which is an increase of almost 8,000 over the attendance the previous year. The amount raised and appropriated to school purposes during the last year was \$388,571; of this about \$221,000 were raised by tax. The townships have raised \$53,000 more for school purposes than during the year previous, "furnishing abundant proof that the people estimate the importance and value of education, and are willing voluntarily to tax themselves liberally for its support. Eight years ago the amount appropriated for school purposes was \$67,940; now it is nearly six times that amount-a gain of \$320,000 in the last eight years. During the same period the number of scholars has increased from 91,430 to

168.031." This is encouraging. The last Legislature passed an act to "establish "Teaclers' Institutes," which on certain easy condi-tions were aided by the State. Eight Institutes have been held in Essex, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Somerset, Sussex and Warren Counties; 356 Teachers attended these Conventions. "The experience of the past year furnishes abundant proof of the value of the Institution in awaking teachers to a ' just appreciation of the magnitude and responsibility of the work in which they are engaged, giving them a new impulse to improvement. Nor is its effect on the people less important. By the discussions, lectures and other exercises of the Iostitute, their attention has teen aroused to the importance of education, and there has been diffused am ng hem more correct ' and liberal views on the subject."

Of he Common School Teachers employed the last year, 1,201 were males and 780 females. The average salary per annum of the former was \$347 and of the latter \$103. This indicates room for improvement in the salaries of teachers, which do not make a very respectable average.

LAKE DUNNORE.—A locality worth visiting during the present hot weather is Lake Dunmore, in Salisbusy, Adelson Co., Vt., about eight miles east of the Rutland and Burlington Rai road. Visitors leave the cars at Brandon or Middlebury, both equi-di-tant from the Lake. The Lake is nearly circular in feet three inches high.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

An excursion through several counties in Northern Indians gives us the assurance of a most abundant wheat crop in that part of the State. There are but few fields which will not be ready for the reaper next work, and the occasional backward pieces are coming on finely. The wheat crop in all that region appears to have escaped every enemy, and to have passed to have escaped every enemy, and to have passed every danger, unless it is not yet too late for the rust, and the fine weather almost precludes any fear of that, and the fine weather almost precludes any fear of that, and the fine weather almost precludes any fear of that, and the fine weather almost precludes any fear of that. The leads of the grain are long, the berry large, and the erop to heavy on the ground that it assems in riding by that every square foot might give a shoat.

Co n is backward and unpromising. Much of it has form, about a mile and a quarter wide, but on

about two thousand feet above the level of the water and see the handiwork of the Creator in its unspeaks-

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible-House, Astor-place, on the 5th inst., at 4j P.M.; Dr. Thomas Cock in the chair, assisted by BENJAMIN

L. Swan, Esq.
Twelve new Societies were recognized, of which three are in Texas, three in Arkansas, four in South Carolina, one in Tennessee, and one in Ohio.

Letters were presented from Mr. Phillips, Agent in Oregon, showing the need of Bible distribution in that Territory; from Messrs. Terrell, Elliott, and Buel, in regard to the work in their fields; from Mr. Righter of Constantinople, stating the demand for the Scripof Constantinople, stating the demand for the Scriptures among the soldiers of the French army, and the increasing interest of the Turks in the Bible; from the Rev. Messrs. Goodell and Riggs of Constantinople, returning thanks for the aid this Society has rendered in publishing the Scriptures in the East, showing the beneficial effect of the reading-room and Bible depository opened at Constantinople, and stating that \$3,000 with before long be wanted to complete the publication of the Armeno-Turkish Bible; from the Rev. Eli Smith, D. D., of Beyrout, saying he had completed the translation or the Afabic Testament; Dr. Robinson, from the Committee on Versions, also read a more recent letter from Dr. Smith, stating that since the completion of the Arabic Testament, the Pentateuch and several of the smaller books of the Old Testament bave been translated; from the Rev. W. Lobscheid, who was interpreted to the Commission from the United States to Japan, recommending the translation of the Scriptures into Japantese.

Grants were made of books to Ashley and Bradley County Bible Societies in Arkansas; to the American Suncay School Union for the West; to the Sunday School Union for the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-Mexico; beside several others of smaller amount in different languages, including twelve volumes for the Blind. An appropriation of \$1,000 in money was voted to the French and Foreign Bible Society. tures among the soldiers of the French army, and the

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRIDAY, July 9.—Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER in the chair, and a querum present.

The Raising of the Joseph Walker.—The Controller, in answer to a resolution asking under what authority he paid movey for the raising of the ship Joseph Walker, &c., reported that the exact amount already paid was \$7,500. The warrants were made payable to the order of Walter R. Jones, and were based on requisitions of the Street Commissioner in the usual form. At the time the first requisition was presented the Controller was informed that Mr. Jones had made a proposition to raise the vessel referred to, which form. At the time the rist regulation was presented the Controller was informed that Mr. Jones had made a proposition to raise the vessel referred to, which had been accepted by the Mayor; and also that Mr. Jones had given bonds for the fulfillment of the undertaking. It is proper to add that the second requisition of the Street Commissioner was originally made for \$5,000. Before the warrant was made out, in compliances with the requisition, one of the creditors of Mr. Jones obtained an injunction and served a copy on the Finance Department for a claim of \$1,500. The warrant therefore was made for \$1,500. The balance was held subject to the order of the Court. The Court made an order for the payment of \$1,500 on the chain against Mr. Jones, and a warrant was made out in pursuance to such order, and signed by Controller. The Mayor refused to countersign the warrant, and hence the sum actually paid from the Treasury, as before stated, \$7,500.

The following Message received from the Mayor, on the same subject, with the papers attached, were referred to the special Committee who have the matter in charge.

in charge

Mayon's Office, New-York, Jaly 9, 1855.

To the Han, the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I have the blonor to transmit betweith the papers called for by a resolution adopted by your body July 6, saking for cojies of any correspondence with Walter R. Jones, in relation to the removal of the sunken wreek of the ship Joseph Waker; also any agreement made with said Jones for the removal of that vessel; sho my resolutions upon the subject passed by the Commissioners of Health; and also any communications made by chizens or others relative to the dangers of apsitione hely to arise from the decaying vegetable matter supposed to be contained in said wreck.

A this subject appears to have attracted some attention in the Cen mon Council. I beg to state that so far as the arrangement with Mr. Jones is concernee, it was made by myself in pursasnee of what I deemed simple legal cutnority, and that in the agreement to riske that vessel the interests of the City were fully protected, and cannot suffer in any respect. I am entirely willing to saw me all the responsibility of the proceeding, and respectfully invite any action which in your judament should be taken in the premiers. Very respectfully.

Resolution—By Ald. Herrace. To widen the side-walks of Nimih-st, between East River and Fifth-av., (now in progress of regulation.) 30 feet, and that the owners of property on the street have permission to inclose 15 feet in width of the sidewalks for courtyers, similar to the regulation of portions of Fifth-av., Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday at 5 P. M. MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1855.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Mosday, July 12, 1855.—D. D. Conover, Esq.,
President, in the chair.

Petitions referred—By Mr. Gray, of John Hooper
sed others, that Chambers at, be extended from
Chatham to James-slip.

Resolutions referred—By Mr. Mather—That the
Councittee on Ordinances report as to the expediency

of providing by ordinances report as to the expediency of providing by ordinance for the laying of pavements at the joint expense of the owners of lots and the City. Adopted.

By Mr. Gray—That the Controller be directed not

By Mr. Gray—That the Controller be directed not to Lay any warrant drawn upon him in favor of Geo. McKinley, as inspector of paving of Fulton-st., by Cook, Caplin & Co. Laid over.

By Mr. Brush—That the ordinance in favor of filling in lots at Gansevoort-st., &c., between Tenth and Thirteenth-avs. be amended by substituting West-st. for Tenth-av., the avenue not extending so far. Adonted.

dopted. By Mr. Gray-That the incumbrances in Grand-st.

By Mr. Gray—That the incumbrances in Granu-st-from Lewis to East River be removed.

By Mr. Mathere—That a Committee of five be ap-pointed to attend the Committee on Water from the Baltimore Common Council, and afford them all ne-cessary facilities for visiting the Public Institutions.

Acopted—and Messrs. Mather, Vermelve, Pardy, Van Riper and Mason appointed the Committee.

Reports—Of Committee on Fire Department in fa-vor of confirming contract for making two dies and 4,000 badges for the use of the Fire Department.

Adorted.

Of Committee on Repairs, &c.—In favor of adopt-Of Committee on Repairs, &c.—In favor of adopting the plan and specifications of Mesers. Bogardus, Lefferty and Turkee for the new market to be built on the site of Tompkins Market, and that the first premium be awarded to said B. L. and T. for the best plans; that the second premium be awarded to Mesers. Mattam & Burke; that the third premium be awarded to Mesers. Field & Corregia; and that proposals be adverted for estimate, &c. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Law Department, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to whether the Police Act appointing a Board of Commissioners, &c., encroaches upon the rights given to the City by its charter, staring that the 11th section of the charter of 1853 especially provides for said Board of Commissioners, by whom the officers of the police and the policenen are to be appointed, &c., with resolution that the Cenn little be dictarged. Laid over.

The report in favor of concurring to confirm recomnendations of Fire Commissioners, was called up and adopted. Of Committee on Law Department, to whom was

From the Committee on Markets to nonconcur with From the Committee on Markets to nonconcur with Board of Ajeera on as to stands for country wagons for sale of produce, and recommending that they be permitted to occupy west side of West-st., from Cortlands to Dey; also same from Barclay to Chambers, and one row in the vicinity of Dey-st., from West to Greenwich, until 8 o'clock A. M.; and those that remain, or arrive s&r that line to occupy the present stand west of Washington Market, for the entire day, which ground is to be leveled. Also that they have leave to I lace their wagons in the vicinity of any of the public markets in the upper part of the City. To Committee of the whole. of the whole.

Communications—From the Street Commissioner in

Communications—From the Street Commissioner in answer to resolution stating that the power to rebuild pier foot of Eighty sixth-street, East River, was given in resolution approved December 27, 1854. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

Of same, in answer to resolution stating that the flagging on lower side of Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, has not been done in accordance with the specifications; that the Inspector has refused to give a certificate, and the Denortment will decline to accept the work as finished till the certificate is filed. To Committee on Assessments.

From same, stating that the appropriation for Lands and Places is exhausted, and asking that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for that account. To Committee on Finance.

ation of \$5,000 be made for that account. To Committee on Finance.

**Committee of the Whole—The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Vermilyen in the chair, and took up for consideration various papers which had been previously referred to it. The Committee rose and reported in layer of adopting several papers without amendment, and that some others had been passed over. Accepted and papers ordered to a third reading. Adjourned to Tuceday, at 5 P. M.

VISIT TO ST. CROIX.... No. IV.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. CROIX, W. I., April, 1856. Extending my rides and drives in various directions, I behold that wide-spread and mournful decay which has befallen this, in common with nearly all the West India Islands. The cultivation of large districts formerly producing thousands of hogsheads of sugar has been abandoned; these are principally rugged mountain-tracts stretching along the north side, where they are exposed to the incessant Trade-Winds. As one looks up to the precipitous sides of the towering mountains from the romentic carriage-way that follows the shore of the "sounding sea" at their base, the wonder is that they were ever cultivated. They are now grown over with wild shrubbery and the scanty Guinea-grass, through which large flocks and herds tended by negro-drivers wander for pasturage. Throughout all parts of the island the cane-cultivation has decreased. Unfruitful patches have been permanently "turned out." The labor and manure bave been concentrated upon the smaller and naturally richer areas. Here and there an embarrassed estate has gone to waste. Although from what one sees, for the most part, he would not dream that a blight had fallen upon the island, yet many striking facts, such as those noticed already, and "figures which cannot lie," unite to tell the story of its present desolation. At one period as many as 45,000 hogsheads of sugar per annum were inspected at the different custom-houses; beside this, large quanti-

different custom-houses; beside this, large quantities along the coast were smuggled out by means of droghers; at present 12,000 is considered a good crop, and this year it will fall short of that.

The causes of the existing decay are obvious, and these results were inevitable. At the time of the great production above-mentioned, sugar-cangrew almost spontaneously; compared with the present, little labor was requisite, and the lands could dispense with the aid of manure; but the case, being a rank, succulent plant, makes large demands on the soil which it could not long supply. To maintain the lands in a productive state, the natural exhaustion must be repaired by some ply. To maintain the lands in a productive state, the natural exhaustion must be repaired by some crificial means. The merest novice in agricul-ture ought to know that without rest, or manure, ture ought to know that without rest, or manure, or, better than nothing, rotation in crops, the richest lands will finally fail; but if the old planters possessed this knowledge, they did not profit by it. Manure in sufficient quantities they could not have made if they had tried; accustomed to getting large crops without it, they did not apply their ingenuities to its accumulation, and they shrank from the additional labor. So they kept planting and cutting over the same extended fields until the plants would not smount to anything, and, step by step, the cane lands were seriously impaired. Cane was the only crop, and therefore there was no such thing as rotation; and as to rest—living constantly up to, and in many instances behere was no such thing as rotation; and as to rest—living constantly up to, and in many instances by yend their means—they could not afford to let any of their lands lie idle.

This brings to view another great cause of the

This brings to view another great cause of the present decline—namely, the expensive habits of life of the old proprieters, and, consequent thereupen, personal inattention to their estates. Without a rigid and close, calculating economy the largest fortune will presently become embarrassed and at last fail. They expended a great deal improvidently on equipage, on useless servants, on their private table, and on giving or lending their presence and style to public entertainments. Large and expensive balls were common. Great dinner-parties were of almost daily occurrence. At these the choicest qualities and the rarest varieties of wires flowed like water. To say nothing of other kinds it was no uncommon thing for the planter to have his annual pipe of Madeira. A large bowl of punch was always prepared at noon planter to have his annual pipe of Madeira. A large bowl of punch was always prepared at noon for casual guests; and, at dinner, when the careless old planters gathered at six o'clock around the lavish board of a neighboring estate, the quanties of wine said to have been drunk surpass belief until the sequel is honestly related that the "jolly old souls" sat over their bottles till the short hours of the morning, talking of women and horses and the glorious Past, and drinking to the rentiment "more rain," by which time most of them were under the table gloriously drunk and in a most pliable state to be got home by their gaithful slaves.

By the way a good story is told touching the

By the way a good story is told touching the teast "More rain," which, owing to the dependence of the canes on an abundance of rain, was an invariable one in the olden time; not only at din-ners, but wherever and whenever there chanced to be any social drinking, "More rain" was the standing teast. An old St. Croix planter was once entertained at a large party in Amsterdam, just after a succession of heavy rains hi away the dikes and inundated large portions of the city; his health had been proposed and drunk; and, wishing to do the best possible thing, he re-spended by the universal toast of his native island, which is said to have produced a marked sensa-tion—the thick-headed old burghers staring at each other in mingled merriment and constorna-

Such habits, rendering it impossible for the planters to give personal supervision to their affairs, resulted in the expensive and wasteful management of overseers: to obtain the greatest possible returns with the least possible expenditure and labor became the principle on which the plantations were cultivated; and under this system the lands rapidly decreased in value; the embarrassed awners, instead of having to provide merely for current expenses, were forced to rake and scrape enough to pay their annual interest, and for this purpose to run the estates at a ruinous rate until, when no longer able to maintain the running fire, the autorney stepped in and took possesning fire, the attorney stepped in and took possession in the name of the king or some European capitalist. A large number of the estates are the capitalist. A large number of the estates are the personal property of the king. The Barings have two; a Scotch family, Lang, owns five or six of the best; and the largest on the island is owned by the beirs of Benjamin De Forest of New-York; they have, besides, another fine estate. Scarcely a property in the island is in the poscession of the samilies of the proprietors of fifty years ago. Absenteeism here, as in other West India Islands, does not tend to the improvement of the lands, though its destructive tendency is not so marked as it is elsewhere described to be.

Another cause which we must notice is the insufficiency of labor; for many years there have not been laborers enough to cultivate the entire island. As early as 1863 the Slave-trade here was abolished; since when the increase of the blacks has been quite inadequate to the demands of labor, particularly considering that as the seil became through use and misuse more ungenerous, more hands were required for the same number of acres. Francipation in 1848 gave a severe shock to the planters—saddling them not only with new and heavy expenses, but reducing the number of laborers and rendering their labor less remuneraborers and rendering their labor less remunera-tive. Some of the former laborers have left the estates, and a uniform system of extreme leniency to them has been appointed by the Government— limiting the number of working hours per day, by which the planters leve much of the labor they formerly had. Since 1848 many estates have given up sugar-cultivation and the number of hogsheads of sugar annually produced her fellow. f sugar annually produced has fallen off from 20,000 to 12,000

Yet, notwithstanding these indications of decay, there are, on the other hand, signs that the depre-ciation has reached its lowest stage, and that a process of new and more wholesome prosperity has set in. St. Croix seems about to enter upon a new era-to have been passing through a transition state. There is an energy, enterprise and hopefulness in the present proprietors and about their estates, giving to everything here quite an

encouraging aspect. In my next I will endeavor to exhibit the changes from the old regime, and those elements recently introduced in the problem of this island's future which seem likely to make it at no distant day one of the most prosperous and happy of the Caribbean Isles.